

STILL NO NEWS FROM MANILA

The Dispatch Boat May Be Delayed.

Believed to Have Returned to the Islands.

A French Cruiser Arrives at Havana—Naval Engagement Imminent.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—After another day of waiting in the navy and state departments the doors were again closed in the evening without a word from Commodore Dewey, or any other reliable source as to what happened at Manila after the cable broke. During the course of the day there were rumors that the cable communication had been restored, but these were soon seen to be baseless and the excitement subsided. One comfort the officials take in the situation, although it is of a negative character, is that the lack of communication is a probable evidence that the Spaniards at least are not in control of Manila, else they would speedily communicate that fact to the world. If the delay means anything it is believed not to be more serious than that Commodore Dewey has been delayed in carrying out fully his plans for the occupation of Manila.

In other words, it may not have been possible for the Commodore, within the short space of two days, to effect the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the silencing of the forts at Cavite, the capture of the Corregidor Island, and the capture of Manila and the restoration of cable communication. If he has been delayed beyond Tuesday or Wednesday in carrying out this extensive program, it is not at all surprising that he has not been heard from through a disrupted boat. The state department is in close touch with Consul Willman at Hongkong, who is expected to supply the earliest possible news from the Philippines.

The only message received from the Consul today was one informing the department that four families of refugees from the Philippines had petitioned for admission to United States citizenship, something manifestly impossible for the Consul to grant under the naturalization laws. It is barely possible that the news may come through British resources inasmuch as all British cable sub-stations contain a clause giving the British government precedence in the use of the cable in an emergency.

THE CANARIES.

No Truth in the Rumors That Sampson is Going There.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Respecting Admiral Sampson's movements, the department is still mute, although it is apparent that interesting news is expected on that subject within the next three days. Therefore it is quite certain that the rumor which originated in London to the effect that Sampson has undertaken a campaign in the Canaries, is dismissed without attracting attention at the hands of the officials, since it would be manifestly impossible for the Admiral to arrive at the Canaries within so short a space of time. Again, the monitors in his fleet could not carry coal enough to make the passage.

Morover, the naval strategic board is not sending out notifications of contemplated moves. A leading official said there was no reason why foreign nations should be given intimation of an attack upon the Canaries. Since the United States was conducting a war, it had the right, he said, to choose its own points of attack, without keeping other governments advised of its purposes.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

No Indications of Present Action by the Powers.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The London report that the continental powers were seeking to have England join them in intervention also was lacking in verification. The foreign representatives here, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, meet those representatives with specific denials. These officials have been fully conversant with all previous moves toward intervention, and they doubtless would be aware if such a move was on foot.

The utterance of Emperor William before the Reichstag today confirmed what the German officials here have maintained from the first, that Germany would observe strict neutrality, even though no decree of neutrality was issued. Russian officials take the same view as to the purpose of Russia to keep out of any intervention which would be injurious to the United States. The French authorities also consider intervention a live question at present and, since France issued her doctrine of neutrality, the French officials denies reports that France will participate in intervention. The British officials have received no word concerning recent movements for intervention and they consider such a move as an unpardonable under existing circumstances.

A leading member of the diplomatic corps said today: "What could we intervene about? It could not be on the fact the United States had occupied the Philippines, because we do not know yet that the Philippines are occupied. It could not be because Porto Rico may be occupied, for we have no official information that any movement against that island is contemplated. In fact, even if continental Europe desired to intervene, it has no facts before it thus far on which to base intervention."

The German embassy has been reinforced by the arrival of Captain Von Reuter of the Imperial German navy, who becomes naval attaché of the embassy here. He called at the navy department today wearing the uniform of the German navy and presented credentials from the German admiralty which will insure him every proper facility for making observations. The German government has been told that Count Von Goeltzau to make military observations and Captain Von Reuter for naval observations.

THE McCULLOCH.

Said to Have Returned to Manila for Dispatches.

LONDON, May 6.—The Exchange Telegraph Company asserts on the highest authority that the United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, which has reached Mira bay, near Hong Kong, a few days ago, heard of the victory of Commodore Dewey's squadron and hurried back to Manila for dispatches. It is further said that the McCulloch cannot get back to Hong Kong until tomorrow when she is expected to have most important news.

HONG KONG, May 6.—Inquiries made at the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company show that cable communication between Hong Kong and Manila has not yet been restored.

SECURED PLANS.

Timely Smartness of Our Consul at Las Palmas.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Steamers arriving here today from the Canaries report that the United States consul at Las Palmas left suddenly with plans of Las Palmas harbor. They say also, that there are 12,000 Spanish troops in Grand Canaria alone, under General Sagara. Every Spaniard and Canarian has been pressed into the service and the business of fruit packing was left to the women.

Fortifications were rapidly being constructed and a new fort on the hillside at Las Palmas facing the sea, will mount heavy guns. The military authorities were taking possession of the buildings of British subjects, for which they refused to pay or make exchange, and the government was selling at auction all sorts of monopolies, arms, paints and the like in a desperate attempt to raise revenue.

INSUBORDINATION.

A Militia Company Refuses to Serve.

DENVER, May 6.—A sensation was caused in military circles today when Companies A and O of the First regiment of the Colorado National Guard voted not to enlist in the new consolidated regiment of volunteers because they object to the officers appointed by the Governor to command. Seventy-three members of Company A which is from Denver, finally consented to enlist, but Company O from Longmont refused in a body.

NO CHANCES TAKEN.

San Francisco Guarding Its Reservoirs From Destruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—All the reservoirs and exposed vital properties of the Spring Valley Waterworks which supply San Francisco with water are guarded against treachery from a foreign foe by an armed patrol which watches day and night. It is feared that attempts may be made to blow up reservoirs with dynamite and set fire to the city.

AFFAIRS IN MADRID.

The Government Will Resign if Not Supported.

MADRID, May 6.—Senator Moret in the chamber challenged a direct vote of confidence, declaring the government would resign if it was not carried.

MADRID, May 6.—2 p. m.—It is announced that the floating debt of Spain was increased during the month of April last by 12,244,391 pesetas.

A FRENCH WARSHIP

Has Cast Anchor in Havana Harbor.

HAVANA, May 6.—7 p. m.—This morning about 11 o'clock El Moro was signaled by a French warship and at 12:45 p. m. the second-class cruiser Du Bourdieu, from Martinique, entered the harbor. She carries the admiral of the French fleet in the Antilles. At 4:30 this afternoon the commander of the Du Bourdieu, accompanied by the French consul, visited General Blanco.

AN UNCONFIRMED RUMOR.

Three Correspondents Captured and Beheaded by Spaniards.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Tampa says that the party of three correspondents who, in company with Major Smith of Gomez' bodyguard, started some time ago to interview Gomez, have been captured by the Spaniards and beheaded. No mention is made of the fate of the other members of the party and the story has not yet been confirmed.

A DRUNKEN PRIVATE

Kills a Sergeant Who Sought to Arrest Him.

MOBILE, Ala., May 6.—A tragedy occurred at the regular army camp tonight, Sergeant Crowley, of Company A, third infantry, was shot and killed by a private of the nineteenth, whom he was trying to arrest for drunkenness.

Dangerous Flood in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 6.—The Arkansas river is on a rampage and has left its banks, doing incalculable damage to property and causing the loss of an unknown number of lives. The situation is growing worse every hour.

FRIENDS OF RAILROADS

Senators Anxious to Protect Them.

Postal Appropriation Bill Debated.

The Pettigrew Amendment Reducing Railroad Compensation Encounters Opposition.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The debate on the postal appropriation bill was resumed in the senate today.

After the reading of the statements by the clerk, Mr. Quay said the adoption of Mr. Pettigrew's amendment would result in reducing the compensation of the railroads \$6,000,000 without any evidence as to the results or righteousness of the action. He maintained that the investigation authorized by the pending bill ought to be made before any action was taken.

Mr. Pettigrew maintained in the course of an analysis of the mail and express statistics, that the government paid ten times as much for transportation of the mails as the express companies paid for the transportation of their matter and illustrated what he termed the "fallacy, folly and falsehood" of the statements of Mr. Shallenberger before the committee presenting express and mail transportation figures. Mr. Shallenberger was an honest man, he believed, but he had been imposed upon by subordinates in the department who had obtained false figures through railroad influence in the last two administrations. No better official could be obtained "until every one of those fellows were turned out and a new crop put in."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettigrew's speech, Mr. Quay had the pending bill temporarily laid aside in order that a bill for the establishment of postoffices in the military posts or camps might be considered immediately.

A communication from Postmaster General Emory Smith was read. It requested that the proposed measure be made an amendment to the postoffice bill, but Mr. Quay expressed the belief that it would be better to pass it as a separate measure.

Upon the objection of Mr. Tamm of Florida the bill went over. Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia presented a strong argument against the Pettigrew amendment, which he declared would destroy many of the railroads in his own state, fully one-third of those in the southern states and many throughout the country.

Quay moved that when the senate adjourns it do so on Monday next. The motion was agreed to. Unanimous consent was then given that the final vote on the bill should be taken before adjournment on Monday.

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, chairman of the military affairs committee presented a House bill to increase the number of engineers in the United States army by fifteen and in emergencies giving the secretary of war authority to appoint as many contract engineers as may be necessary, the salary of each not to exceed \$160 a month. This bill was passed.

Mr. Cannon of Utah moved the adoption of a resolution directing the committee on manufactures to investigate the adulteration of food articles by manufacturers.

The senate at 3:50 p. m. went into executive session and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

The Spanish Flag Said to Have Been Hoisted at Firebaugh.

STOCKTON, May 6.—Justice Peck of Tracy telephoned to the Mail that news has reached there from Firebaugh to the effect that there are two Spanish settlements up there, both of which are flying the Spanish flag. The information was sent to Tracy by Mr. O'Connor. Peck says that there is talk in Tracy of getting up a party and compelling the Spaniards to take down their flags.

Another Big Fire at Randsburg.

RANDBURG, May 6.—Fire started at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the residence of George Clutta, on Butte avenue, next door to Hallford's saloon, and soon that part of town was in flames. Wells Fargo Express office, the Western Union telegraph office and the Occidental hotel, were entirely destroyed as was also the Orpheus theater, built last year. The exact loss is not known, but it is safe to say that the damage will amount to more than \$100,000.

Many Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate in executive session made the following confirmations today: Col. Charles P. Eagan, assistant commissary general, to be brigadier general. Postmasters: California—J. G. Joy, Salinas; also a number of naval cadets recently appointed in the navy.

The Meeting Didn't Take Place.

The committee of nine having in view the reduction of county taxes was to have met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, but only three members were present, and after waiting for an hour they went home.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT

Expressed by Degree of Honor.

A. O. U. W., Last Night. Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., met last night in Spinnery hall. Grand Receiver Sam Booth was present, and, after the lodge meeting, an entertaining program was rendered. Mr. D. M. Cookridge presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, A state of war exists between the United States and Spain and exigencies have arisen resulting in an order for California volunteers to go to the front, and,

Whereas, a patriotic duty devolves upon every true American mother, sister or daughter, during the continuance of this struggle to uphold the dignity and honor of our beloved land of liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Martha Lodge No. 39, Degree of Honor, hereby actually pledge ourselves to aid and comfort those among us who are near and dear to our brave Fresno volunteers, who are off to the war in answer to their country's call. During the absence of our Nation's defenders we will endeavor to lighten the sorrow and grief of those who mourn the absence of a husband, father, brother, son or sweetheart, and we further pledge material aid to those deserving ones whom want, misfortune or affliction may overtake.

The program was as follows: Piano solo, Mrs. Payne; original song, Grand Receiver Sam Booth; recitations, Mrs. Cookridge, Mrs. Dr. Schenck and Mrs. Ella Oresman; stereopticon views, Sam Booth. The last named were very interesting, being descriptive of a trip through England, Scotland and Wales.

THE LA FAYETTE

A French Steamer Seized by Mistake.

Washington Authorities Promptly Direct Her to be Liberated.

Key West, Fla., May 6.—The La Fayette, of the French General transatlantic Company's line, a vessel of 3391 tons gross registered, bound from Coruna, Spain, on April 23 for Havana, was captured yesterday evening off the latter port by the United States gunboat Annapolis, Commander J. J. Hanker, while trying to run the blockade after having previously been warned off.

She had on board a large number of passengers and a valuable general cargo. The La Fayette, which sails from St. Nazaire, France, is a fine vessel of the old type. She is 244 feet long, 44 feet beam, and is 28 feet deep. She was built in 1864 at Greenock, of iron.

The examination of the liner was soon over, and after the boats had returned to their respective ships a prize crew from the Wilmington was put on board the La Fayette, and at 8:15 last night the big Frenchman was headed north, and was headed to Key West under the guns of the Wilmington.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The seizure of the French line Lafayette by the gunboat Annapolis caused a distinct sensation in official and diplomatic circles here, and it was believed to involve the possibility of more serious foreign complications than had arisen thus far. The officials of the state department and of the French embassy received the news of the capture from the Associated Press dispatch, and in both quarters it was given grave attention. In the state department it was taken as the harbinger of a number of cases of like character in the future, for this was the experience of the United States blockading forces during the civil war. Many times during the progress of that war the country was on the verge of a breach of diplomatic relations with some of the European nations because of the seizure of the blockade runners.

Key West, Fla., May 6.—6:50 p. m.—Commodore Watson this afternoon received orders from Washington to instantly release the French mail steamer La Fayette and to send her to Havana under escort.

The capture of the Frenchman turns out to have been an unfortunate incident resulting from mistake, but no protest has been made to the representatives of the French government in the United States.

The officials here declare that this will close the affair. It appears that before the La Fayette sailed for Havana, the French legation in Washington was instructed to communicate with the state department. This was done and permission granted to the steamer to enter and discharge passengers and cargo with the understanding that she would take on nothing there. Instructions were sent from Washington to Admiral Sampson's squadron, and it was only learned today after the capture, that they were never delivered.

LONDON, May 7.—Special dispatches from Paris say the seizure of the La Fayette intensifies the bitter feeling against the United States. Angry ex-patriates are heard. The United States embassy is under special police protection in view of a possible demonstration.

Royal makes the hard pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

KUTNER-GOLDSTEIN CO.—THE BIG STORE. MAMMOTH Special Clothing Sale On Saturday, May 7th. LOW PRICE GIVING, HIGH VALUE GIVING. Never approached by any other house. Your fondest hopes, your highest aspirations will be more than realized at Saturday's great sale. Those who expect to save dollars will save dollars. Popular prices with popular favor. These Prices Will Crowd Our Stores on Saturday. GREAT OVERSTOCK SALE —OF— Men's Fine Spring and Summer Suits. Our finest tailor-made suits, made up in the latest fashion, of the best Cheviots, Worsteles, Cashmeres, etc., regular \$15, \$17 and \$20 suits, for this day only at \$12.75 a Suit. Also our lines of Men's Finely Made Suits, consisting of Cheviots, Serges, Worsteles, regular prices \$10 and \$12.50 a suit, for this sale \$8.35 a Suit. POSITIVELY THE GREATEST CLOTHING EVENT OF THE SEASON. Extra Special Sale On Saturday, May 7th. 250 Dozen Ladies' Fine White Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with lace borders, worth 12 1/2c each, for this day at 4c Each. Sale commences at 9 a. m. SPECIAL SALE —IN OUR— Silk Department On Wednesday, May 11th. 3000 Yards of fine Broadened and Taffeta Silks, actual value 75c and \$1 per yard, for this day only 39c. Sale commences at 9 a. m. SPECIAL SAVINGS SALE —IN OUR— STREET GROCERY DEPARTMENT Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Le Court Brand French Mushrooms, regular price 30c, special 20c. Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese, 1-lb. cans, n ready lunch, regular 50c goods, special 40c can. Golden Eagle French Mustard in pint jars, regular 25c, special for three days 10c jar, a strictly pure compound. Log Cabin Maple Syrup, quart cans, regular 40c, special 35c. Royan's Sardines, fancy packed, regular 25c value, special 20c can.

Mark Webster HAS REMOVED TO 1154 J STREET, Under Kutner Hall. For the Summer. SCHLITZ BEER, SCHLITZ MALT EXTRACT, BARTLETT MINERAL WATER, FAMOUS WHISKIES AND WINES —AT— W. L. DAVISON'S PIONEER LIQUOR STORE 'Phone Black 182. Spring Remedies For "that tired feeling," spring fever and the general lassitude that comes with warm days, when the system hasn't been cleansed from the impurities that winter has harbored in the blood, you will find in our Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Iodine. For purifying the blood and giving tone to the body they are unequalled. Geo. H. Monroe, Druggist, 1928-211 Mariposa Street, Between J and K Sts., Fresno, Cal. Telephone No. 74.













## A CASE IN POINT

## District Attorney Snow's Position Sustained.

## Supreme Court Holds That Supervisors Can't Audit Their Own Claims.

According to District Attorney Snow the supreme court has sustained the position he took in reference to the bills of the Board of Supervisors for services during a part of January last. The District Attorney has his statement on a report published in the San Francisco *Examiner* Thursday in a case in which the same point at issue arose, namely, whether the board could allow its own bills.

That is the contention in the case of Supervisor Garrett against Auditor Barnum, which is being submitted on briefs. The bills were presented to the District Attorney, and he refused to approve of them for two reasons. The one was because they had not been presented three days before the session, and the other and principal reason was because the auditor, in the opinion of the county auditor, was unquestionably in session.

When the board met the following month the bills were again presented to the District Attorney. The first objection ceased by that time, but the second remained. The bill was returned to the auditor with the District Attorney's disapproval. The board then passed them themselves, and presented them to Auditor Barnum, who, acting on the advice of Mr. Snow, refused to draw a warrant for them. Hence the suit against the Auditor.

Following is the report from the *Examiner* of the case in point, being an action from Suluco county in which the supreme court passed upon the point involved:

"Supervisors cannot audit their own demands against a county, but, according to Section 51 of the County Government Act, the auditor must first be approved by the District Attorney before it becomes a legal charge against the county."

"James McCadden was a Supervisor of Bolano county, and, as ex-officio Bond Commissioner, presented certain claims to the Board of Supervisors. These were allowed, and the county, through the District Attorney, sought to recover the amounts collected on account of the demands."

"The superior court gave judgment against the Supervisor, from which he appealed, and the supreme court, in judgment, affirmed the decision of the superior court. It was held that while a subdivision of Section 25 gives to the Board of Supervisors the power to audit accounts legally chargeable against the county, Section 51 expressly clothes the District Attorney with the power to supervise and report upon bills presented by the members of the Board of Supervisors. His rejection of the claim makes it compulsory with the Supervisor to disallow the claim, and the Supervisor's only redress is to sue the county."

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

To Be Held on June 4th for Post-office Clerk and Carrier.

On June 4th a civil service examination will be held in this city for post-office clerk and carrier. The following announcement, embodying instructions, issued by Mel J. Duncan, secretary of the examining board, will be of interest to those who may desire to enter the examination:

"Postoffice Clerk and Carrier, Fresno, Cal., June 4, 1898.  
"The United States Civil Service Commission announces that an examination will be held by its postoffice board of examiners in the city and county of Fresno, commencing at 9 a. m., for the positions of clerk and carrier in the postoffice at that city. Only citizens of the United States can be examined."

"This examination will consist of the following named subjects: Spelling (second grade), arithmetic (second grade), letter-writing (second grade), penmanship, copying from plain copy (second grade), geography of the United States, reading addresses."

"The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerk, not less than 18 years; carrier, not less than 16 years. Applicants for carrier must weigh at least 125 pounds, and must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height, and must file with their applications a medical certificate, on form 119, showing them to be not under the required weight and height, and to possess the required physical condition. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed in complete form with the board at the postoffice."

"An I introduced the resolution requesting that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with similar committees to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Farmers' Club, I desire to state in justice to the club that before I introduced that resolution I stated the purposes of it as requested by the members present as to whether the adoption of such a resolution could possibly be construed to be of a political nature; that it was not my intention to have the club criticize the present county government, but that on account of the drought prevalent throughout the state, and the importance and necessity of curtailing expenditures of every character, and particularly in the road department and make as low a tax rate for the ensuing year as possible."

E. F. BARNHART.

Fresno, May 6, 1898.

A Negro Murderer Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Corporal Anthony Clearly was shot and killed today by Dennis Burrell, a negro who had been arrested for robbery. Tremendous excitement followed. The police and a mob chased the murderer and finally surrounded him. In the attempt to capture the negro he shot and killed Officer Hymp. The murderer was finally shot and his body riddled with bullets.

Eastern Baseball.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Baltimore-Philadelphia game postponed; wet ground.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Pittsburgh-Chicago game postponed; cold weather.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—St. Louis-Cincinnati game postponed; rain.

CALIFORNIA FIO STRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

LOWVILLE, N.Y.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 60 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

office in the city named above before the hour of closing business on May 27, 1898. Applications should be filed promptly in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

"This examination is open to all respectable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, and who comply with the requirements, without regard to race, color, or political affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined impartially and without regard to any consideration save their ability as shown by the grade they attain in the examination."

"For application blanks (forms 101 and 119), full instructions, specimen examination questions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to the secretary of the board of examiners at the postoffice named above."

"MEL J. DUNCAN, Secretary."

WHEAT STEADY.

Leiter Engages 22 Steamers for May and June Sailing.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Foreign news available at today's opening of the wheat market was all of a bullish character. Liverpool recorded advances of 5d for July, down to 2d in September option. Parle rose the equivalent of 2 1/2c; Antwerp 1 1/2c. Mark Lane reported gains of 9c per bushel since Wednesday's market.

The opening trades in July, regardless of foreign advances, were \$1 to \$1.05, a decline of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c. Mark Lane reported a decline of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c. These gains were entirely attributable to pit conditions.

Strong outside markets kept the Chicago pit traders nervous and fluctuations were violent over a narrow range. July made a up figure with \$1.02 1/2, after which it slipped again to \$1.00 1/2, recovered to \$1.01 1/2, and at 12 o'clock closed at \$1.01 1/2. September during the same time rose from 83 1/2 to 84c, back to 83 1/2, up to 85 and down again to 84c. May, on light demand, reacted from \$1.40, where it remained listlessly for the first two hours, to \$1.30. Later it rallied to \$1.40 1/2, bid, July eased off to \$1.00 1/2, rallied to \$1.01, closing at \$1.01. Leiter reported sales of 275 bushels, half of it for export. Foreigners, he said, had not responded to the advances demanded last night.

Engagements were made by Leiter at the board for twenty-two steamers, with a carrying capacity of 4,000,000 bushels for May and June sailings.

Corn opened weak and 1c lower with wheat. A good demand developed and the market quickly recovered, July closing 1/2c and 3/4c lower.

Oats ruled firm and featureless, July closing unchanged.

Provisions were dull, ending off after a steady opening on packers' selling. The trade was narrow and featureless. July pork closed 3/4c lower, lard 1/2c lower and ribs 3/4c net lower.

NO POLITICS.

Sanctioned by the Hundred Thousand Club.

The Action Taken Had Nothing Whatever to Do With Politics.

ENTON REPUBLICAN.—Will you kindly publish the following communication? I sent it to the *Register* for publication, as it was an explanation of some matters referred to in an editorial published in that paper on May 6th, but for reasons unknown to the writer it was refused publication by that paper:

E. F. BARNHART.

Editor *Expositor*.—In yesterday's issue of your paper, under the heading of "An Independent Ticket," you refer to certain action taken by the Hundred Thousand Club and place an erroneous construction upon such action by referring to it as a movement having for its object the nominating of an independent ticket to be voted for at the coming election. Such a construction placed upon the action of the club would have a tendency to seriously impair its usefulness, as the impression might be conveyed that it had deviated from the purposes for which it was organized—that of "encouraging new enterprises for the development of the resources of the county," etc.—to engage in matters of a political nature.

In carrying out the objects of the organization the club has been fairly successful, and has enjoyed the confidence and support of our people. For it to engage in politics would result in its destruction as a commercial organization.

As I introduced the resolution requesting that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with similar committees to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Farmers' Club, I desire to state in justice to the club that before I introduced that resolution I stated the purposes of it as requested by the members present as to whether the adoption of such a resolution could possibly be construed to be of a political nature; that it was not my intention to have the club criticize the present county government, but that on account of the drought prevalent throughout the state, and the importance and necessity of curtailing expenditures of every character, and particularly in the road department and make as low a tax rate for the ensuing year as possible."

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In carrying out the objects of the organization the club has been fairly successful, and has enjoyed the confidence and support of our people. For it to engage in politics would result in its destruction as a commercial organization.

As I introduced the resolution requesting that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with similar committees to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Farmers' Club, I desire to state in justice to the club that before I introduced that resolution I stated the purposes of it as requested by the members present as to whether the adoption of such a resolution could possibly be construed to be of a political nature; that it was not my intention to have the club criticize the present county government, but that on account of the drought prevalent throughout the state, and the importance and necessity of curtailing expenditures of every character, and particularly in the road department and make as low a tax rate for the ensuing year as possible."

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Fresno, May 6, 1898.

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BALTIMORE, May 6.—Baltimore-Philadelphia game postponed; wet ground.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

LOWVILLE, N.Y.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 60 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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"This examination is open to all respectable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, and who comply with the requirements, without regard to race, color, or political affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined impartially and without regard to any consideration save their ability as shown by the grade they attain in the examination."

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## TRADE GOES ON SMOOTHLY

### Unmistakable Signs of Improvement.

#### Enormous Demands in the Iron Trade.

#### Large Sales of Raw Wool in Anticipation of Government Orders for Clothing.

New York, May 6.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Evidence accumulates that the corner has finally been turned in the trade situation, and that circumstances which have hitherto been regarded as disquieting have begun to give way to more cheerful conditions or are beginning to be recognized in a truer and more reasonable light. While it is claimed and perhaps with justice in many cases, that the changes yet noted are largely sentimental, and little that is tangible is to be cited in the direction of improvement, it is not to be forgotten that the dullness and even depression ruling for some time past was likewise largely sentimental, and it is now beginning to be admitted by many that they had even less of a basis to rest upon than the present unmistakable signs of improvement. A new sense of national strength and energy seems unquestionably to have developed since the news of the American victory at Manila, and the business community generally, with few exceptions, appears to have come to the conclusion that the possible effects of the present war have been already well discounted.

Among the more favorable features of the week have been the slightly easier tone in the money market, and a little more disposition on the part of financial institutions to accommodate legitimate demands of trade. Another has been the very general recognition of the critical position of wheat supplies in the lowering of the suspension entirely of import wheat duties, notably in Italy, France and Spain, and noted in various proportions to the import duty reduction in those countries. Prices, both at the seaboard and at the interior, have broken all records for many years past, while the eagerness of foreign buyers to take hold at the advances furnishes testimony to the fact that the present wheat crop is not due entirely to the fear of interruptions in supplies, nor yet to the successful projection of a wheat corner, but to a considerable extent to foreign recognition of the fact that the world's wheat stocks are smaller than they have been for many years past, and that some day must come before the admittedly good world's wheat crop prospects and expression in new supplies.

Of considerable importance in the direction of actually stimulating business in some lines are the large orders received for equipment and supplies of sorts for military use, notably in the lines of cotton and woolen goods, shoes, projectiles and ammunition of various sorts.

It, of course, would be useless to deny that there are some unfavorable features in view, notably in the cotton and woolen industries. In the former, prices have again struck the lowest point on record, with a quotation of 1.15-1.16 for standard grades, and the woolen manufacturing industry is as a whole reported quite depressed. In contrast with these reports, chiefly coming from the eastern or middle states cities are the sales of a considerable quantity of raw wool, said to be for the manufacture of goods ordered by the government. The wheat exports for the week reflect the temporary check to demand caused by sudden advances in price and show a falling off, aggregating 2,438,776 bushels, against 4,449,000 bushels last week and 1,700,000 bushels in this week a year ago.

Corn exports are larger this week than for more than a year past, aggregating 6,161,000 bushels, against 4,816,000 bushels last week, and 3,127,000 bushels in this week last year.

Business failures are slightly smaller this week, aggregating for the United States 240 against 245 last week, 228 in this week a year ago.

New York, May 6.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: A state of war was so greatly dreaded by those who have been nothing like it for more than thirty years that its coming has hurt less than the apprehension. Especially since the victory at Manila expectation that the war will not last long has influenced all markets, and stocks have advanced, the average of prices for railroads being \$2.70 per share. The general condition of business has been materially improved. One day's work by the officers and men at Manila has given many days work to thousands of people of whom they knew nothing, and has placed all American industries and interests on a stronger footing for any conceivable future.

The fact that gold is now used almost exclusively between the treasury and the clearing house indicates the entire freedom from apprehension about the currency or public credit. The most sensational of all changes and the most important has been the rise in wheat—18 cents during one day's session, 2½¢ from Tuesday to Thursday night and 25½¢ for the week—throwing into the shade all past advances and all expectations, though a reaction of 1½¢ followed on Friday.

Western receipts, after averaging less than 2,500,000 bushels per week, for more months, have suddenly risen to more than 3,000,000 bushels. Exports have not been checked by higher prices as yet, but have increased their amount for the week to 2,094,890 bushels, four included, against 1,467,187 bushels from Atlantic ports last year and 650,848 bushels, against 99,563 bushels from Pacific ports. The remarkable rise on Thursday was largely due to the removal of duties by France and to the prohibition of exports by Russia, both showing the extraordinary newsbreak, so that the rise of 25½ cents for the week is not without excuse.

Industries have received a wonderful stimulus from the conviction that hostilities will not last long and from heavy government orders. Besides great demand for steel plates and other iron products and ammunition, the government has ordered 2,500,000 yards of woolen cloth, 125,000 blankets, 5,000,

000 yards cotton goods and great quantities of provisions and other supplies and meanwhile reviving confidence has multiplied other demands.

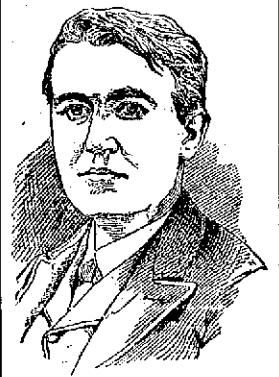
It is not to be domestic conditions that orders of the Russian government for two big war ships have been taken by the Orange and orders for rails from Mexico have given a good start to the rebuilt Colorado works. Four large merchant ships have been ordered from the Delaware works; plate mills are crowded, and at the same time one establishment far in the interior is bidding on foreign orders for 5000 tons, while car and rail works continue to receive large orders and demands for agricultural implements and fencing goods beyond the ability of the works in some cases. Textile establishments have been receiving larger orders within the past few days outside of those from the government, so that stoppage or reduction of time in four woolen mills early in the week has been premature.

Wool has declined about ½¢ in April, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coast Bros., and the better demand for goods has caused more inquiry, but thus far no improvement in prices.

#### SPAIN'S TORPEDO BOATS.

New Light Scheme of Thomas A. Edison to Destroy Them Ineffective.

Thomas A. Edison has made a discovery, or rather, applied a principle that will revolutionize modern naval warfare. At present night and fog are the greatest enemies a war fleet at sea can know. It is under cover of the darkness that the torpedo boats sneak up to



THOMAS A. EDISON.

within hailing distance of the great ships and aim deadly blows at them. By day nothing is so foolish as a torpedo boat. It must get within half a mile of its mark ere it can spit its venom, and this it cannot do. It is invisible in flight and its harmlessness in offense as a mobster. Its sides are so frail that the smallest rapid firing gun will riddle it. When it was pointed out to Mr. Edison that many torpedoes were lost on account of Spain's torpedo fleet, he said it was easy to do away with their possibilities for harm.

"I would suggest," said he, "that in addition to the searchlights now employed consist of calcium carbide, with a small quantity of calcium phosphide mixed in, be placed near the searching boats or fired into the water at a distance from a mortar. These carbides, being provided with beryllium chambers and water vents, would give off acetylene gas, and also spontaneously inflammable phosphorescent hydrogen, which would serve to light up continuously the acetylene gas. The result would be powerful lights, very cheaply produced in great numbers over an area of several square miles. Any torpedo boat coming nearer than one of these lights would be thrown in silhouette, which, to the eye, would be at least 50 times more powerful than the small searchlights from the light-absorbing surface of a torpedo boat illuminated by the most powerful electric light."

In a word, the light would be behind it instead of on the water side of it. Not only can the enemy's boats be employed to keep torpedoes away, but as already shown, but one of them, being very light in weight, can be hurled for several miles from a pneumatic gun.—Chicago Tribune.

#### THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Professor Blake's System for Signaling From Shore to Ships Hidden by Fog.

Professor L. L. Blake of Kansas university has successfully conducted his wireless telegraph experiments with a receiver similar to that of a telephone. The receiver is a sensitive apparatus operated by the striking of the sound waves against it, which in turn operates the telegraph instrument as perfectly as can be done by wire. The sound waves will pass through brick or stone walls, wood, iron and any other substance and still operate the receiver.

Professor Blake says he does not overstate the place of the present method of telegraphy, but it can be made of great value for signaling from the shore to ships 10 or 15 miles from the coast when the shore is obscured by fog or violent atmospheric disturbances, and will be of incalculable service in coast defense work, in which it is now proposed to use it. With a wire running up the mast of the vessel and a receiving machine in the hold of a ship some messages sent from the shore in striking the waves would make the communication as perfect as could be desired.—New York World.

#### Christian Science and Triplets.

Calvin Fly and wife, living near Guy, in Whitman county, Or., are the parents of triplets born the other day. The three babies are alive and doing well. There are two girls, weighing 4½ pounds each, and a boy, weighing six pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Fly are members of a new religious sect, known as the "Saints of the Living God," and do not believe in doctors or medicine. No physician was present when the babies were born, and none has been called since. Mr. Fly, who seems very proud of the babies, declares that "God will take care of them." The parents are young people, who had one child before the recent birth.—Morning Oregonian.

#### SIEGE OF HAVANA.

Gomez to Co-operate With American Troops in Case of War.

The Cuban junta in Jacksonville received a very important letter from General Gomez the other day via Key West. While its contents have been guarded very carefully and the main portion sent on to the New York junta's office, it is ascertained that it brings news that

Gomez is preparing to co-operate with the United States forces in case of war in an attack upon Havana. Calixto Gomez has passed the troops, and he and Gomez, with 18,000 troops, are now marching westward and toward Havana. The insurgents are recruiting in all sections, and from good authority it is ascertained that Gomez promised to have 25,000 to 30,000 troops behind Havana to aid in taking it. The letter added that the Spanish officers there were greatly worried over the news of Gomez's approach and that troops had been called into Havana and that much work was being done in throwing up new earthworks in the rear of the city and otherwise strengthening the forts in that section.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### EXPECT AN EASY VICTORY.

The Spaniards Think They Can Whip All America In No Time.

Six American refugees and one Englishman arrived in New York recently on the Ward line steamship Saratoga, which came up from Cuba. The Spanish authorities, the Saratoga's refugees said, made no effort to detain Americans. One of the passengers said: "The confidence the Spaniards have in their ability to whip the 'Yankee pigs,' as they call the Americans, is positively pitiable. I took dinner with a Spanish officer in a cafe at Santiago de Cuba a short time ago, and he told me in a sublime confidence that when the hostilities began he would organize a regiment composed of criminals from the jails at Santiago and the surrounding towns and ask the permission of General Blanco to land them on Long Island. He could probably lay hands on some 2,000 doughy cutthroats. When I laughingly told him that the New York Broadway squad could arrest his men and lock them up as disorderly persons, he wanted me to meet him on the field of honor."—Chicago Record.

#### ADVICE FOR SOLDIERS.

English Instructions For the Seventy-first Regiment of New York.

That national guardsmen were going to see service in Cuba was the general opinion expressed the other evening among the officers who heard of the order recently issued to all company officers of the Seventy-first regiment of New York in the shape of instructions as to life in "tropical climate." As Colonel Greene, the Seventy-first's commander, is known to be close to the war department, it is considered almost certain that he believes that his regiment is to go to Cuba and that he wishes to prepare the men for the climatic ordeal. The instructions issued were recently passed upon by the board of officers and are worded as follows:

Do not drink water unless it has been boiled, if in the least doubtful. Do not bathe in water unless it has been boiled. Cook your food thoroughly. Avoid the use of alcohol internally. Avoid being out in the night air or dews. If this cannot be avoided, wrap up carefully, covering the face well. Avoid dampness at all times. Change your clothes the moment they are wet or damp when practicable. Be moderate in eating; do not eat heartily when tired or overburdened. At the end of a march bathe the feet in boiled water, dry well and powder them with compound talcum powder or some foot powder. Never put on stockings that are damp, or stockings at any time when the feet are not thoroughly dry. Do not eat fruit of any kind unless perfectly ripe, and do not eat it at all in the summer. Before going out in the morning take three or five grains of quinine and a cup of hot coffee. This is imperative. Always wear a flannel band over the abdomen. Change all your clothes every day when practicable, especially stockings and drawers. Avoid excesses of all kinds. Avoid exposure to the sun when possible, and if exposed much keep a wet handkerchief in your hat all the while so exposed. Be vaccinated, if possible, carry a lemon and sip when thirsty; also, a piece of chocolate.—New York Times.

For chills, fever and ague take Smith Bros.' Ague Cure; only at Smith Bros.' Drug Store.

Sheet Music neatly bound at Slater's.

Smith Bros.' Poison Oak Cream is the best remedy for poison oak, bites of insects and itching piles. Price 50¢ at Smith Bros.' Drug Store.

Mowers and rakes; selling out this cheap goods; special bargains at Donahoe, Emmons & Co.'s.

#### Don't Forget

That Poin & Son are always prepared to do you a good job of plumbing and tinning.

#### For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Weston's Sorethroat Syringe has been used for epidemic testing. It soothes the child, cures the throat, cures the cough and cold, and is the best remedy for diphtheria. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Six applications of Smith's Dandruff Pomade removes all dandruff.

Itching scalp stopped upon one application of Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

Ice is so cheap you can afford a new refrigerator. New line just in at Donahoe, Emmons & Co.'s.

For biliousness, sick headache, constipation, diarrhea and all disorders arising from the bowels and liver, take the S. B. Liver pill; mild and effective. Price 25 cents—sixty doses. For sale only at Smith Bros.' drug store.

Lavender Compound is the best for moths; only at Smith Bros.' Drug Store.

Ice is cheap, but don't waste it. Buy an Alaska Refrigerator at Barrett-Hicks Co.

Doors, windows, moldings and office fittings at Fresno Planning Mill and Furniture Factory.

Finest hot lunch; best beds, \$1 per week. Germania Hotel, 845 1/2 street.

Guaranteed brands Hose. Barrett-Hicks Co.

#### But Say,

Don't these hot tamales beat them all, which you can get at the Old Pata Garden?

Norman makes wheels to order.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sent the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known, the people will have it. For sale by Smith Bros., corner Hughes hotel.

# CHEAP ICE

Resulting From the Erection of the San Joaquin Ice Plant.

READY FOR BUSINESS AND HERE TO STAY.

## San Joaquin Ice Co.

A Home Industry That is Saving Thousands of Dollars to Fresno and the Valley.

Finest and Most Complete Plate Ice Plant in the United States

Beginning Monday morning, May 2d, we will deliver ice to any part of Fresno or Additions for

30 Cents Per 100 Pounds

And to Families, 10 pounds for 5 cents or at the rate of half a cent a pound. "Live and Let Live."

Butter, Eggs, Meat and Dried Fruits received for cold storage.

Factory and Office, Cor. Santa Clara and P Streets.

Telephone Main 25.

JOHN McMULLIN, President.

W. J. McNULTY, Manager.

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THE HANDSOMELY PRINTED AND SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK—

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Is praised by all. Thousands of copies have been distributed, and immense benefit to Fresno county may be confidently expected as a consequence. It will, no doubt, be many years before a work of similar magnitude is published.

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Resources,

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JUST THE THING TO SEND TO YOUR FRIENDS

IN THE EAST AND IN EUROPE.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY

FROM SEPTEMBER 10, 1897, trains will run as follows:

South-bound.		North-bound.	
Passenger.	Mixed.	Passenger.	Mixed.
Daily.	Monday & Tuesday.	Daily.	Monday & Tuesday.
7:30 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	Stockton	8:45 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	Merced	12:50 a.m.
10:40 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	Fresno	3:30 a.m.
11:40 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	Hanford	7:45 a.m.
12:45 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	Visalia	8:40 a.m.
Stopping at intermediate stations, when required.			
Connections—At Stockton with steamboats of U. S. & C. Co., leaving San Francisco and Stockton at 6 p.m. daily; at Merced with stages in and from Mendocino, Colusa, etc.; also with stage from Hanford, Merced, etc.; at Lodi with stage to and from Modesto.			

#### SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

TRAIN SAYS AS FOLLOWS:

12:55 a.m.	—Los Angeles Express—Daily, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and intermediate points.
3:51 a.m.	—Sunset Limited for the West—Every Saturday.
6:30 a.m.	—San Joaquin Valley Express—Daily, for Merced, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Ogden and all way stations.
7:50 a.m.	—Mixed Train—Daily, for Fowler, Colusa, Kingsburg, Union Junction, connecting at Union Junction with mixed train from Hanford, Merced, etc.; also with all way stations.
9:15 a.m.	—Mixed train daily for Porterville and way stations to Porterville to Fresno on Wednesdays only.
9:40 a.m.	—Mixed Train—Daily, except Sunday, for Lodi and all way stations.
11:10 a.m.	—Mixed Express—Daily, via Merced and Hanford; connects at Hanford for Raymond (weekdays), at Lodi for Stockton, Merced, etc.; and the East via Ogden and Portland.
11:45 a.m.	—Mixed Train—Daily, except Sunday, for Lodi and all way stations. Arrives at Fresno, returning, at 5:00 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	—Daily—Fresno and Stockton Passenger—Merced, Hanford, Modesto, Lodi, Hanford, Merced, Fresno and all way stations.
6:30 p.m.	—Passenger Train—Daily, for Hanford, Merced, Lodi, Porterville and all way stations.
6:50 p.m.	—New Orleans Express—Daily, for Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Hayward and East via El Paso and New Orleans.
8:15 p.m.	—Mixed train for Colusa, Mendota and all way stations.
11:38 p.m.	—Sunset Limited for the East—Every Thursday.
11:50 p.m.	—Express—Daily, for Colusa, Merced, Hanford, Stockton, Sacramento, Ogden and El.

RICH. GRAY, Gen. Train Manager.  
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Order of Sale.

Shurtliff's sale No. 425.

J. H. VINTAGE OF AN ORDER OF SALE issued out of the Superior Court of the county of Tulare of the state of California, wherein Hugh Robinson, plaintiff, and John Fox, defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 28th day of January, A. D. 1906, for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-eight and 8/100 dollars, pending costs and interest, I have this day forth with all the rights, claims and interests of said plaintiff Hugh Robinson and defendant John Fox, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

That certain real property known as the "Color Grove Ranch," situated in the county of Fresno, in the state of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, on Monday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock p.m., of said day, in front of the court house door of the county of Fresno, sell at public auction, for lawful money, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, John Fox, and said claim and interest of said plaintiff Hugh Robinson, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, costs and interest, and to the highest and best bidder.

JAY SCOTT, Sheriff.

L. A. SPENCER, Under Sheriff.

Dated Fresno, April 20, 1906.

JOHN WIELAND

Fredericksburg

AND CHICAGO

BREWING COMPANIES

JOSEPH HUBER, Manager

FRESNO DEPOT.

OFFICE, 1722 & 1724 KERN STREET

Telephone No. 18. P. O. Box 1475.

All orders for BEER, ALE and PORTER delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Families promptly supplied with ice and bottled beer.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California.

On the motion of the estate of Fannie P. Myers, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, administrator of the estate of Fannie P. Myers, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the law office of Messrs. Harland & Hubbard, in the First National Bank building, in the city of Fresno, the said being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Fresno, state of California.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1906.

A. R. HOLMES, Administrator.

Harland & Hubbard, Attorneys for the Administrator.



